

Space Technology 5 MISSION SECAS MEETING July 23, 2001

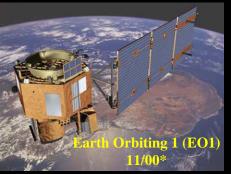
J.A. Slavin ST 5 Project Scientist



New Millennium Program Overview



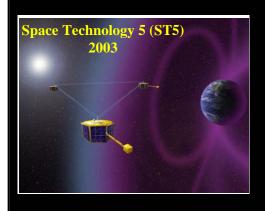


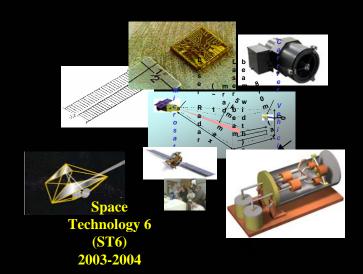


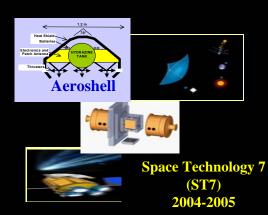


Earth Observing 3 (EO3) 2004

A cross-Enterprise program to identify and flight validate breakthrough technologies that will significantly benefit future Space Science and Earth Science missions.





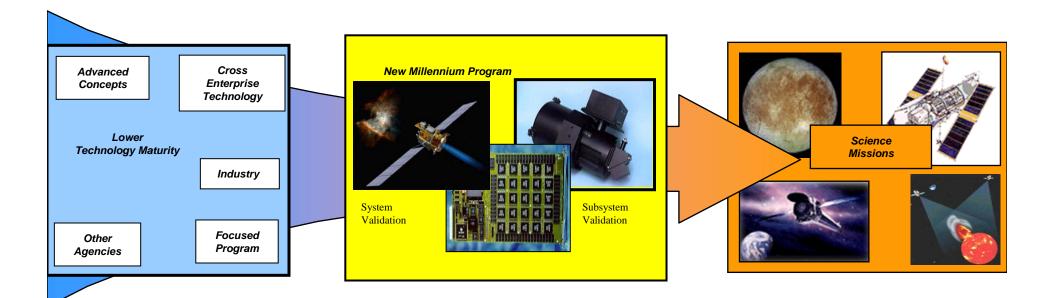


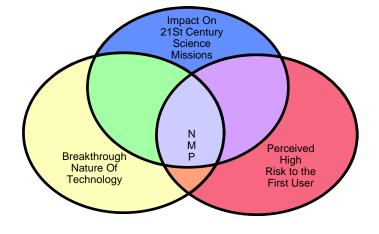
* Actual Launch Date



Flight Validation of Breakthrough Technologies to Benefit Future Space and Earth Science Missions







Breakthrough technologies

- Enable new capabilities to meet Earth and Space Science needs
- Reduce costs of future missions

Flight validation

- Mitigates risks to first users
- Enables rapid technology infusion into future missions

ST 5 Project Concept



Miniature Spacecraft

Systems Design Integration and Test Technologies

Candidate Spacecraft Technologies

5V bus - 1/4V logic

Li-Ion batteries

Miniature transponder

Miniature Thrusters

Multi-functional structure

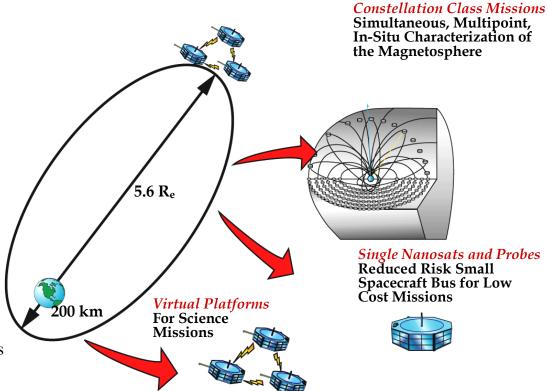
Variable emittance coatings

Constellation Control, Coordination, and Operations Architecture

Ground system autonomy

Relative ranging

Intra-constellation communications



TECHNOLOGY VALIDATION INFUSION

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Jul '99: GSFC ST-5 Proposal submitted

Aug '99: GSFC Proposal accepted

May '00: Systems Concept Review

Feb '01: Science Validation MAG selected

June '01: Preliminary Design Review

August '01?: NMP Confirmation Assessment

September '01?: HQ Confirmation Review

ST-5 Mission Goals

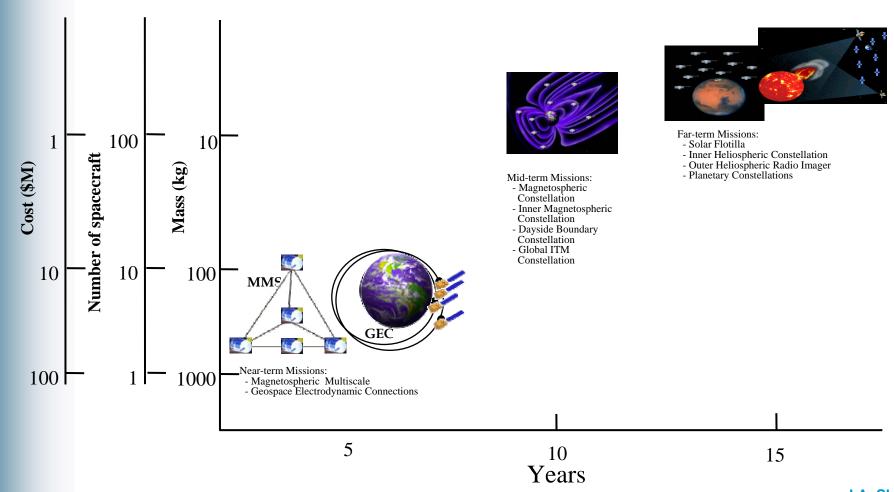


The ST-5 mission has the following level-one mission requirements:

- 1. Design, develop, integrate, and operate a full service 20-kg class spacecraft through the use of NMP assigned technologies;
- 2. Demonstrate the ability to support accurate, research quality scientific measurements using this class of spacecraft;
- 3. Design, develop, and operate multiple spacecraft to act as a single constellation rather than as individual elements.

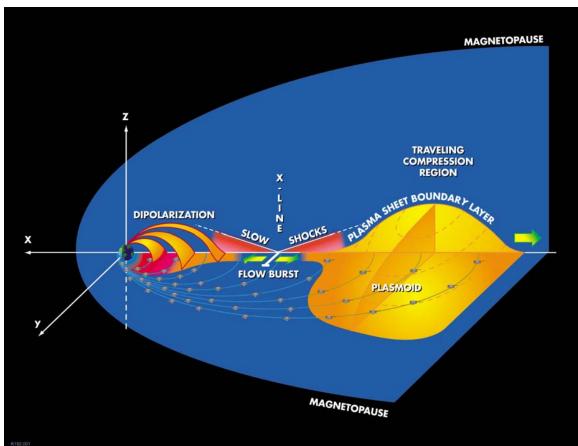
SEC Roadmap Constellation Missions





ST-5 SECAS 17/23/01 J.A. Slavin ST 5 Project Scientist





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Technology Infusion Into Roadmap Missions



Support lower cost future

increased constellation size

without increase in cost for

missions like Grand Tour

mission by reduction in

spacecraft mass/power

Explorers

SEC

Enable multipoint observations separating space and time measurement of dynamic phenomena in the Sun-Earth Environment

SSE

Enable multipoint observations separating space and time measurement of dynamic phenomena in magnetospheres and atmospheres of inner and outer planets

Earth Science

Enable multiplatform coordinated observations, reductions in satellite size, mass and cost, virtual platforms with distributed instrumentation

Commercial and General Space Industry

Validation of technology enabling intelligent constellations of smart spacecraft

Technologies

- Magnetometer
- Energetic Particle Detector
- Variable-E Coatings
- 15 cm X-Band Antenna
- 250 Gram Sun Sensor
- 500 Gram X-Band Transponder
- Multifunction Structure
- Miniature Deployment Actuator
- Triple Junction Solar Cells
- **CCNT**
- Low-Voltage Bus (5V)
- Micro Thruster Li-Ion Battery
- 1/4 V Logic (Culprit)
- Autonomous Constellation Mgmt S/W

Mag Constellation Simultaneous in-situ observations of the Earth;s magnetic tail ~100 nanospacecraft

Inner Mag Constellation Radiation belt dynamics ~42 nanospacecraft

Dayside Boundary Constellation Energy transfer in magnetosphere ~39 nanospacecraft

Solar Flotilla In-situ solar system wide space weather Global ITM 12 nanospacecraft Constellation Other Potential Constellation Upper atmosphere

Missions 24 nanospacecraft - Inner Heliospheric Constellation - Heliospheric Radio Imager

Mars

Supports future missions establishing permannent presence, coordination of multiplatform observations (aerobot, airplane, surface, micromissions, and orbit)]

Discovery

Supports future inner planet missions such as JANUS

Pluto-Kuiper Express

Demonstrates onboard autonomy and spacecraft miniaturization in concert with X2000 program objectives

Other Outer Planetary Missions Demonstrates onboard autonomy and spacecraft miniaturization in concert with X2000 program objectives

EOS-9

Global precipitation monitoring 8 nanosatellites in formation with core spacecraft

OP-3 Temperature and moisture sounding 8 or more

spacecraft

space weather

EX-2 Enhanced Science Follow-on

Time varying radiative flux 8 or more spacecraft

Supports lower cost future missions by reduction in spacecraft mass/power opens up new avenues for research through increased temporal resolution and coordinated observations/virtual platforms

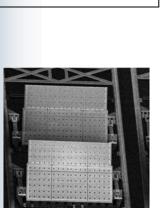
Technologies would be generally available for use on future NASA science missions as well as for commercial and other space ventures. Small satellite buses and components could be made available through future RSDO procurements.

ST5 TECHNOLOGIES

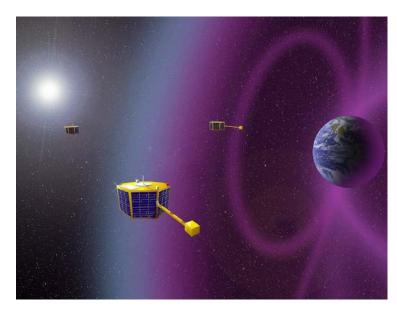


Li-ion battery

Constellation
Communications &
Navigation
Transceiver



Variable e surfaces





X-band transponder



Micro-thruster

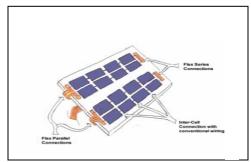




Autonomous ground ops

CULPRIT R-S Encoder & Signal Conv.

Ultra-low power electronics



Multi-functional structure

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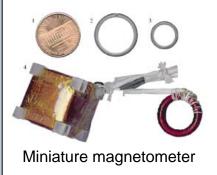
ST5 – IMPLICIT TECHNOLOGIES





Threaded Edge inserts
Top Bushings for for Side Wall
Deck components (~48 plcs)





Side Wall 10.58" High;

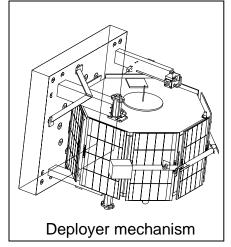


Card Cage

Hard Point

(4 locations)

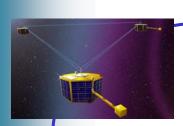
LV I/F



Low-voltage bus

System Verification/Validation Overview





Micro-Satellite Design and Build

"Design, development, integration, test and operation of a full service 20 kg class spacecraft through the use of multiple new technologies"

Research-Quality Spacecraft

"The ability to achieve accurate research-quality scientific measurements using a 20 kg-class spacecraft"

Constellation Mission

"The design, development, and operation of multiple spacecraft to act as a single constellation rather than as individual elements"

- Constellation Mission
 - Coordinating Mission Geometry
 - Processing of Data Streams from Multiple Spacecraft
- Inter-Spacecraft Communication
 - CCNT Technology
- Autonomous Constellation Management
 - SatTrack Technology
- "Lights Out" Ops

- Full Functional Spacecraft

- Spacecraft Mass Properties
- Appendage Deployments
- Pointing Performance
- Radiometric Performance
 - X-Band Technology
- Secondary Payload Launch
 - Volume Limitations
 - Separation System
- Radiation Environment
 - Time Knowledge
 - Platform for In-situ Measurements
 - Vehicle Magnetic Sig
 - Support "Science Grade" Magnetometer
 - Autonomous Cooperative Data Collection (Science Event Warning)

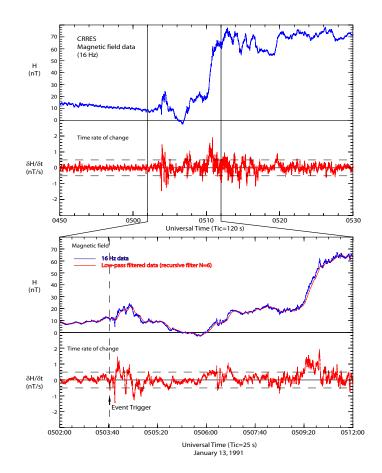
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Science Validation



Flight validate:

- •Miniaturized, research-grade vector magnetometer
- •ST-5 capability to act as a platform for taking in situ magnetic field measurements
- •Autonomous operations and response to science events
- •Constellation-level cooperative data collection during science events





ST 5 Project Concerns

- •Cost Growth (\$29M to \$47M) due to:
 - Overly optimistic new technology TRLs and costing;
 - New technology co-funding short-falls;
 - NIAT costs;
 - Center mandated risk reduction;
 - Schedule delays and unanticipated costs associated with launch.
- •Duration and complexity of secondary ride process



ST-5 Benefits to NASA

- Pathfinder for all missions requiring highly capable, small spacecraft whether strategic (e.g., MagCon) and selected for development through the Explorer, Discovery and Earth Probes Programs;
- Pathfinder for constellation mission operations, autonomy, inter-s/c ranging, communications and manufacturability/costing/schedule/ reliability;
- Flight validation vehicle for miniaturized subsystems (e.g., sun sensor, X-Band transponder, CCNT, magnetometer, etc.);
- Pathfinder for secondary launches as a means of reducing cost for near-earth scientific spacecraft (e.g., LWS Geospace Element).